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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/707,923	11/08/2000	Richard M. Bentley	D/99628	9614

7590 07/12/2006

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EXAMINER

TRAN, QUOC A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2176

DATE MAILED: 07/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/707,923	Applicant(s) BENTLEY ET AL.	
	Examiner Quoc A. Tran	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 April 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 8, 10-13, 16-18, 21-24 and 29-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 8, 10-13, 16-18, 21-24 and 29-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communication: RCE and Amendment filed 04/27/2006 with recognition of an original filing date 11/08/2000.
2. Claims 1-3, 8, 10-13, 16-18, 21-24 and 29-38 are currently pending in this application. Applicants amended claims 1-3, 8, 10-12, 16-18, and 38, and cancelled claims 4-7, 9, 14-15, 19-20 and 25-28. Claims 1, 10 and 12 are independent claims.
3. The Examiner has withdrawn the 112 rejection of claim 18.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

4. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 04/27/2006 has been entered.

Response to Argument

5. Applicant's Amendment and arguments with respect to claims 1-3, 8, 10-13, 16-18, 21-24 has been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The examiner respectfully notes that McIan fairly teach some of the unamended portions of the claimed invention, thus the Examiner maintains the rejection of those limitations (see the Rejections bellows for detail).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 3, 8, 10-12, 16-18, 21, 23 and 29-36 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lawton et al. "Streaming Thumbnails: Combining Low Resolution Navigation and RSVP Displays" Published 1-6/04/2000 by CHI 2000 (hereinafter Lawton).

In regard to independent claim 1, a first display region in which sequentially one after another in time; and a second display region of which at least a portion is overlapped by the first display region, and in which there is presented a thumbnail view of the section of the text from which the words in the first display region are sequentially presented, and words from the section of text are presented wherein the display controller in generating the display image controls movement of the thumbnail view relative to the first display region in the display image, as the words from the section of text are sequentially presented in the first display region, to indicate at least an approximate location within the thumbnail view of the word currently presented in the first display region by where that portion of the first display region (see Lawton at pages 159-160, also see Fig. 1-3) teaches RSVP (Rapid Serial Visual Presentation) displays limit necessary eye movements by presenting words sequentially at a fixed location (For background see [1,2]). High reading rates in very limited areas are possible

with RSVP displays –see Lawton at Fig. 1-3 illustrates the detail steps of combine RSVP and Streaming Thumbnails.

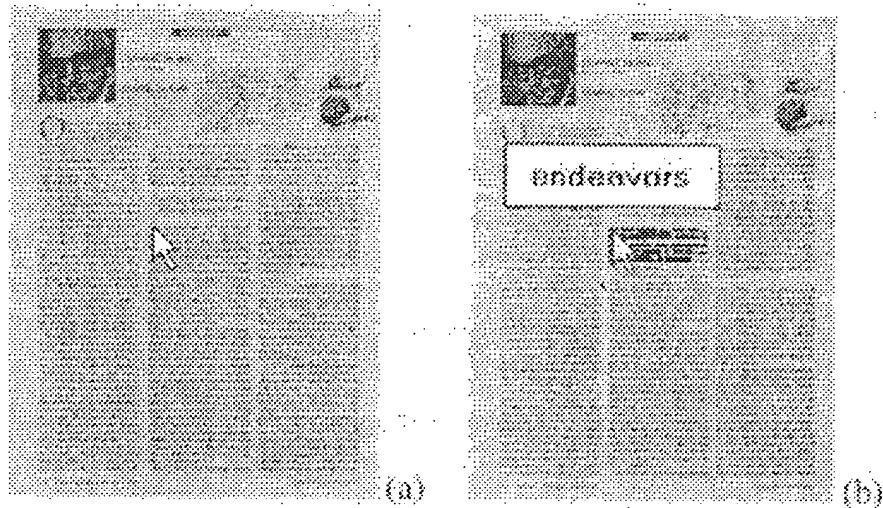


Figure 1: (a) Thumbnail. (b) The user clicks at a location and word streaming begins. Each word is displayed sequentially in the RSVP display. Word position is shown in the word stream overlay.

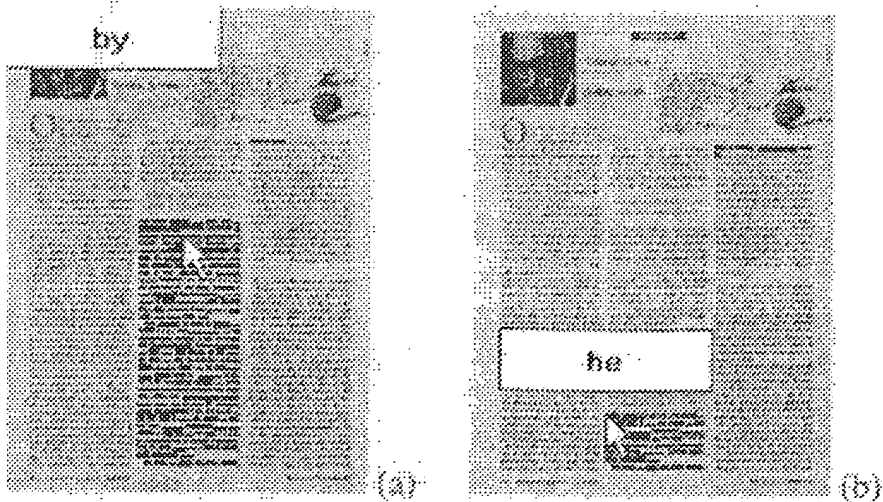


Figure 2: (a) The user clicks after further streaming. Streaming stops and the RSVP display moves to the upper left corner. The word stream overlay remains indicating what was just read. (b) The user clicks again to resume reading at another location.

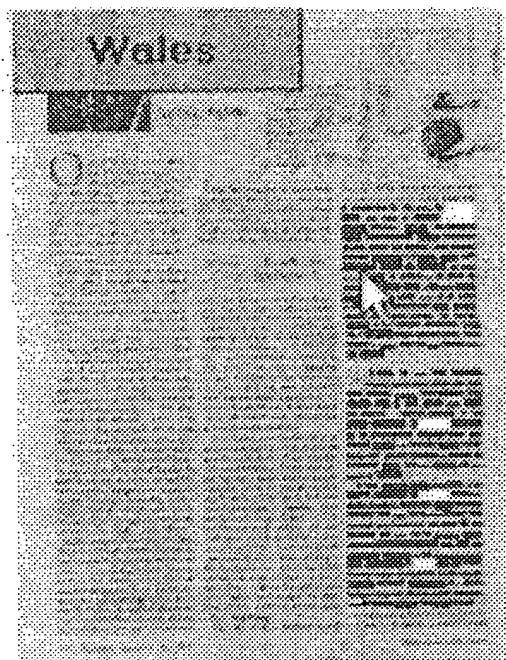


Figure 3. Hyperlinks are indicated by a different color in the word stream overlay and a change in the background color of the RSVP display. The RSVP display contains the last encountered link after streaming halts.

The technique generalizes for hyperlinks in documents and has direct applications for reading and browsing on hand held devices, as shows in Figures 1 shows a Streaming Thumbnail for a page of a magazine Figure 1: (a) Thumbnail. (b) and Figure 2: (a) (b) above, the user has moved the cursor to a position to read. When the user clicks (Figure 1b), the underlying text is accessed. Two things appear on the thumbnail:

- 1) an RSVP display in which the text stream is presented word at a time (the current word being streamed to the RSVP display in 1b is "endeavors"); and
- 2) a word stream overlay showing the words streamed relative to the thumbnail (the black

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horizontal rectangles overlaid on the thumbnail). The RSVP display is positioned so as not to obscure the word stream overlay and to limit eye movement.

Lawton does not explicitly teach, **display device, and a display controller for controlling an image displayed by the display device, wherein the display controller controls the display device to generate a display image**, however (see Lawton at page 159 the Abstract), teaches Streaming Thumbnails are directly applicable for viewing documents and web pages on hand held PDA. It is noted that the above can reasonably interpret as *“display device, and a display controller for controlling an image displayed by the display device, wherein the display controller controls the display device to generate a display image”*. Since hand held PDA is well known of inherently equipped with display and display control to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Lawton's Streaming Thumbnails (STs), which combine RSVP displays and low-resolution thumbnails to enable reading complex documents and provide context and navigation control in very limited areas such as hand held PDA (see Lawton page 159 at the Abstract).

In regard to independent claims 10, 12, and 17 incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 1 above, and further view of the following and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

In regard to dependent claim 16, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1, 10, 12, and 17 above, and further view of the following and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

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generating the thumbnail view to be larger than the first display region, (see Lawton at pages 159-160, also see Fig.1-3) teaches Lawton (Rapid Serial Visual Presentation) displays limit necessary eye movements by presenting words sequentially at a fixed location (For background see [1,2]). High reading rates in very limited areas are possible with RSVP displays –see Lawton at Fig.1-3 illustrates the detail steps of combine RSVP and Streaming Thumbnails. It is noted that Lawton's Lawton and thumbnails streaming can reasonably interpret as *“thumbnail view to be larger than the first display region, the thumbnail view being located in a first display pane, and the first display region being located in a second display pane in front of the first display pane, the first display region overlapping the thumbnail view”* (see Fig.1-3).

In regard to dependent claim 18, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1, 10, 12, and 17 and further view of the following and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

wherein controlling maintains the first region within the display image at a fixed position, see Lawton at pages 159-160, also see Fig.1-3) teaches RSVP (Rapid Serial Visual Presentation) displays limit necessary eye movements by presenting words sequentially at a fixed location (For background see [1,2]). High reading rates in very limited areas are possible with RSVP displays –see Lawton at Fig.1-3 illustrates the detail steps of combine RSVP and Streaming Thumbnails.

In regard to claims 21, 23, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in 1, 10, 12, and 17 and further view of the following and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

generating marks in the thumbnail view that approximate word patterns in the section of text, (see Lawton page 160 the Decision section - Fig. 3) teaches Hyperlinks are indicated by a different color in the word stream overlay and a change in the background color of the RSVP display. The RSVP display contains the last encountered link after streaming halts. It is noted that the above can reasonably interpret as “*generating marks in the thumbnail view that approximate word patterns in the section of text*”. Since color-coding is a type of marking.

In regard to dependent claim 3, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 18 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 8, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 16 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 11, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 17, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

In regard to claims 29-30, 32-33, and 38, wherein the first display pane is centered, stationary, and fixed in the display image, displays limit necessary eye movements by presenting words sequentially at a fixed location (For background see [1,2]). It is noted a fixed location can reasonably interpret as “*center, and stationary*” location.

In regard to claims 31, and 34-36, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1, 10, 12, and 17 above, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale.

7. **Claims 2, 13, 22-24 and 37** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being as being unpatentable over Lawton et al. “Streaming Thumbnails: Combining Low Resolution Navigation

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and RSVP Displays” Published 1-6/04/2000 by CHI 2000 (hereinafter Lawton), in view of McIan et al. US006130968A - filed 10/03/1997 (hereinafter McIan).

In regard to dependent claim 13, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1, 10 and 12 above, and further view of the following and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

Lawton does not explicitly teach, ... **the first display region is advanced at a controlled presentation rate**. However, (see McIan col. 3, lines 45-60), disclosed a rapid and sequential display of words in a text, one word at a time). Also (see McIan col. 8, lines 40-60), disclosed The text display window, which is often referred to as "a secondary window" has a vertical line located on the left-hand side, one character away from the left-hand edge, that allowing the user to advance to any text to be yet displayed or any previously displayed text and note a bookmark or the like. The user also has the option of increasing or decreasing the words per minute using the (+) and the (-) keys on the keyboard).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply McIan's rapid and sequential display of words in a text, one word at a time “*controlled presentation rate*” into Lawton's Streaming Thumbnails (STs), which combine RSVP displays and low-resolution thumbnails to enable reading complex documents and provide context and navigation control in very limited areas such as hand held PDA (see Lawton page 159 at the Abstract) and allowing the material to be to be presented for reading in a way which more fully approaches a natural reading pattern, the words of a body of text are moved through a display window on the screen of a computer monitor, sequentially and one word at a time (see McIan col. 3, lines 45-600).

In regard to dependent claim 2, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 13 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to claims 22, and 24 incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in 1, 10, 12, and 17 and further view of the following and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

generating a shadow on the thumbnail view to indicate an number of pages remain in a document after the page presented in the thumbnail view, however (as taught by McIan col. 8, lines 40-60, disclosed The text display window, which is often referred to as "a secondary window" has a vertical line located on the left-hand side, one character away from the left-hand edge, that allowing the user to advance to any text to be yet displayed or any previously displayed text and note a bookmark or the like. The user also has the option of increasing or decreasing the words per minute using the (+) and the (-) keys on the keyboard).

In regard to claim 37, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 13 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-4103. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8 AM to 4:30 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Herndon R. Heather can be reached on (571) -272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571)-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Quoc A, Tran
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2176
June 10, 2006

William L. Bashore
WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER